ELECTION SCENES.

THE CROKER-O'BRIEN MURDER.

THE OLD JIMMY O'BRIEN FEUD. AN ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS LEADING IN A MURDEROUS STREET BROIL-AN UNARMED MAN MURDERED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED IN AN AFFRAY BETWEEN JAMES O'BRIEN AND CORONER CROKER AND THEIR FRIENDS-CONFLICTING STATEMENTS AND CHARGES.

The otherwise peaceful election in the Nineteenth Ward was marred yesterday early in the fore-noon by a most serious disturbance, which arose from some personal difference between James O'Brien, candidate for Congress, and Coroner Richard Croker, and resulted in the murder of John McKenna and the wounding of Thomas Maher, neither of whom was a party to the strife or even carried arms upon his person. The shooting was witnessed by a large number of persons, but the conflicting stories which they tell indicate that, for the moment, there was intense excitement, while very much doubt exists as to the one who fired the fatal shot. The testimony of the dying man points to Coroner Croker as the one who shot him. The officer who arrested Croker did not see him use a pistol during any patt of the quarrel, and others, who are not friendly to the political faction to which Coroner Croker belongs, say that he did not at any time have any weapon in his hand. Very few eye-witnesses were found who could recite with any assurance, the details of the shooting. The chief features of the fight as given by different perons on both sides, for the most part agree and are as follows:

A little before 8 a. m. Coroner Croker, who is an adherent of Tammany, was standing at the south-east corner of Thirty-fourth-st, and Second-ave., conversing with some of his friends. James O'Brien, who, in company with some of his friends, had been visiting several of the voting places, was walking slowly toward the spot where Croker was standing, when words passed be-tween them. Whether O'Brien or Croker made the first offensive remark cannot be established, but many witnesses agree in stating that Croker told O'Brien that unless he took his thieves out of the ward he would have them sent to the Island. O'Brien made an angry reply of some sort, and speaking to his com-panions assured them that they had nothing to fear, as he knew of no one who could drive them out of the ward. From words they soon came to blows, Officer Smyth asserting that Croker first struck O'Brien upon the upper lip. O'Brien immediately called upon Officer Smyth, who stood near him, to arrest Croker, which he proceeded to do, on the ground that O'Brien had been assaulted. At the moment of the arrest, as the same officer stated to a Thibune reporter, the first shot was fired, but not, he is confident, by Croker. McKenua was approaching them from street, and was about ten feet from the sidewalk. He stood for an instant after the pistol was discharged, and then fell to the ground bleeding from the head. Friends rushed forward to lift him up, and subsequent occurrences were well-nigh lost in the confusion which prevailed. As some assert, friends of Croker now drew their pistols and threatened to shoot those who were approaching McKenna. This drove them back for a moment, but several shots were fired and many blows struck. How many had arms is uncertain. At all events McKenna had none. Croker and his friends claim that be had none; O'Brien and his friends declare that he never carries a pistol, and did not have one at this time. George Hickey, Henry Hickey, and John Sheridan, friends of Croker, were immediately ar-rested as having taken part in the shooting. Of their participation there seems no question. Many who were present positively assert that nearly all the balls were fired at James O'Brien, but the only wound he received came from the blow of Croker. The friends of O'Brien regarded it at the time, and persistently adhere to the belief, that there was a base attempt to assassmate him. Meanwhile McKenna was taken into the drug store on

the opposite corner. He was still conscious, but was bleeding from the head profusely. Before he was taken away he had become unconscious, from which condition he aroused himself previous to his death only to recog nize the friends about him, and to say that Croker had killed him. After the fight had been checked the two Hickeys, Sheridan, Croker, and O'Brien were all taken to the station-house. The first four were held in \$2,500 bail, pistols having been found upon all except Croker, who had been arrested for assault and battery. Croker wished to have O'Brien arrested, but no satisfactory evidence was elicited to show that the latter had used any violence and be was discharged. Edward Kearney went bad for the other four for the full amount, \$10,000. The evidence taken by the Coroner was by no means

ovincing. The officer making the first arrest was asked to identify those who took part in the quarrel, James Maxwell as one whom he had seen with a pistol in his hand. It was at once shown that Maxwell was not in that part of the city at the time, and the officer acknowledged that the affair was so sudden and the fight so brief that he was too much confused to assert positively who were engaged in it besides the two principals. McKenna was taken to Bellevue Hospital without delay, and it was soon ascertained that he could live only a few hours. He remained unconscious most of the time until his death, which ocfriends were watching beside him. He recognized Patrick Craig and one or two others, and, as the former says, spoke to them and said that he knew them. He was aware that he could not live; he then told them positively that Croker shot him. He was attended by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Two bullets were found to have entered his head and caused his death. McKenna was 28 years of age, and has lived for several years with Patrick Craig at Thirty-second-st. and Second ave., during which time he has been a conductor upon some one of the city horse-railroads—of late on the Second Avenue Road. He is spoken highly of in the neighborhood as an industrious and popular man.

and second ave., during which time he has been a conductor upon some one of the city borse-railroads—of late on the Second Avenue Road. He is spoken highly of in the neighborhood as an industrious and popular main. Thomas Maher of No. 591 First-ave. took no part in the fray but was an unfortunate looker-on, who received a slight pistol wound in the arm. John Sheridan, one of the number under arrest, lives at No. 40 East Thirty-second-st., and is the person whose removal from the position of Inspector of Elections resulted in the removal of Commissioners Gardner and Charlisk. George Hickey is said to be an assistant clerk in the Superior Court. In some of the statements of persons present, McKeuna is said to have knocked down one of the Hickey brothers when the latter was about to strike O'Brien. Then he was, in turn, felled to the ground, and shot when on his back. This version gained less credence than the one given above, instanced as O'Brien and Croker were istanding on the sidewalk, and McKenna fell when from the to fifteen feet from the curbstone, in the street, and was noticed coming toward the two men just before he fell.

Of the numerous accounts of the fight, as given by the friends of O'Brien or Croker, those of Croker and the brother of O'Brien are fairly representative.

Coroner Croker said: At 7:151 was at Thirty-fourth-st. and Second-ave, where I had gone to look after the regular Democratic tickets, as I had heard that there was a crowd of roughs to be brought there by Mr. O'Brien to destroy the Tammany ticket and beat the Tammany meet. I was met by Mr. O'Brien and his crowd and assaulted by him. Some words passed between us, resulting in a blow from bim. With me were the two Hickeys and Mr. Sheridan; there was a crowd with Mr. O'Brien; they arged him to strike me. I only had words with him. I told him that all we wanted was fair play, and did not wish to have our men driven put of the clastricts by thieves that he had brought there. Previous to this one of his crowd and his own brother, Larry O'

and I asked to have O'Brien arrested, but they released. I do not know John McKenna, the nijered man, nor do I know who shot him.

Stephen O'Brien says that George Hickey first drew a revolver, and, pointing it toward the O'Briens, threatened to kill both; Martin Hickey and Coroner Croker then drew revolvers, and the firing began. As Coroner Croker was pointing the pistol at James O'Brien, McKenna ran between them and knocked Croker down. McKenna ran between them and was shot in the right shie of the head and fell to the pavement. O'Brien, and McKenna ran between them and was shot in the right shie of the head and fell to the pavement. O'Brien claims that both Croker and Henry Hickey fired at the man who was on the ground.

A gentichan who was on the ground and saw the whole fight, and who is a friend of both, but not a follower of either of the pointical factions represented, stated to a Taibune reporter has evening, that hickens was utterly mistaken in thinking that Croker and finow, and can swear to it, that Croker did not nee a suct, and did not have a pistol in his kand. I knew McKenna well, and a square man he was, and he madout any thought bimself shot by Croker, but he was not.

The affair crussed much excitement in the Twenty-first.

undoubling thought bimself shot by Croker, but he was not. The after coused much excitement in the Twenty-first Ward, which communed throughout the day. Crowlis were collected on every corner, and loud talk and threats were correct everywhere, but no further disturbance of any sort was reported up to the hour of

THE ELECTIONS GENERALLY QUIET.

AN ORDERLY ELECTION, WITHOUT THE HEAT OF EX-CITEMENT-LITTLE DEUNKENNESS AND FEW BRAWLS-ONE FATAL AFFRAY-JOYS OF THE SMALL BOY-FEW ELECTION OFFENSES-PAITH AT POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS AND WORKS IN THE ELECTION CASES BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COM-

The general quiet of the hours during which the voting was going on yesterday was the subject of universal remark. Stores and offices, to a great extent were closed, and the day was more widely observed as a bullday than has been the custom. While an earnest and even suxious interest was exhibited in the result of the coulest, those was Fite of the intense excitement | John Maney, Michael Winslow, Robert Cole, A. S. Green,

and passionate heat eager to stir up strife which have been so freely shown in some other years, and which took advantage of the slightest provocation or did not wait for any provocation at all to begin broils and rioting. Among the troops of hard-featured men who hung about the neighborhood of many of the polling places, there appeared little angry antagonism, and though loud words and brawling sometimes occurred, the disposition to carry out a quarrel to the bitter end was rare. The general report of the police stations, except in the Twenty-first Ward, where there was one mortal affray, was that so calm an election day had hardly ever been knewn.

During the day, at least, intoxicated persons were not so numerous or so boisterous as has been usual upon the day when the free and independent voter has been in the habit of asserting his right to lose his reason at the expense of his political file-leader. Small boys were, however, ubiquitous and truculent, glorying in such silr as the day could afford, and filling the side streets with little fires by way of training their 'prentice hands for the triumphant bonfires of the night. Another animating feature of the time was the dashing to and fro of a multitude of carriages containing candidates and wire-pullers, who stopped at frequent corners, and held council deep with their fuglemen, and then were off to another polling-station after receiving and giving floods of hints, surmises, and suggestions, and all the information that could be in any way obtained from the success of the various distributors of ballots and the labors of their henchmen. In the forenoon these ballot-givers were very active and aggressive in their attentions to voters, and the curiosity as to their intentions was rather persistent, but as the day were on and the great majority of the registered had given in their suffrages, the attendants about the polls had become rather lukewarm from the wear of their labors and the effects of rising at hours unknown in their experience, and they allowed themselves to be diverted from their vigilance by any chance dispute in which there was a doubling of fists, and by the least commotion in a neighboring barroom. The intense eagerness with which the interiors of these places were sought upon the slightest pretense, served to indicate not so much a thirst for battle as a timorous hope that the election outlay was making an appeal to the palates as well as to the minds, or perhaps the pockets of voters.

The precautions for the prevention of illegal voting were thorough and, apparently, pretty carefully carried out, as few complaints were made. It might be doubted, however, if some of the Deputy-Marshals who were appointed for the day, were competent to judge exactly what reasons they should have for arresting a man or making a complaint against him. Some of them bad raised uncleanliness to a fine art, while the stolld look on their heavy faces, and their imbecile answers when asked where the United States Commissioners were sit-

ting, showed the narrow bounds of their understanding. The places where, during the day, there was probably the most lively interest shown and the most eager an ticipation indulged in as to the results of the election. were about the pool-sellers' stands. There was constant crowding, there was earnest and decided opinion—opinion which found little time for words, but was very ready with material expression. The betting was heavy and quick, and the betters increased in eagerness as the hour for closing the polls drew near. Not only in the pool-rooms, but at many corners, big rolls of bills were brought out and staked on the various candidates. After the counting of the votes began, wagers were generally suspended, and the most strenuous efforts were made to get the earliest foreshadowings of the results. Such hints as could be obtained during the progress of the balloting had much effect in influencing expectation, and affected the course of the betting in a striking way The defluite information at length secured brought the liveliest elation to the fortunate adherents of the victorious candidates, while many of the vanquished abandoned the attempt to find mutual consolation in the faint hopes of a happier lot next time, and gloomly refused to canvass the causes of defeat.

EPITOME OF THE POLICE REPORTS.

BUSY SIGHTS AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE-NO UNUSUAL DISTURBANCES IN THE VARIOUS PRECINCTS.

The Police Commissioners were in session yesterday, and their principal business was the appointing of a number of inspectors of election in the places of those who were forced to resign at the last moment. John H. Bray of the Xth Election, XVIth Assembly District, was taken before the Board on charge of being intoxicated and was removed. The Board adjourned about 2:30 p. m. The office of Chief Clerk Hasbrouck was a busy place all day, but the cases were not of great interest nor of unusual importance. The telegraph-room presented an animated appearance all day. At 4 o'clock the wires were shut off for the transmission of news other than the election returns. Omnibuses were standing before the Central Office all day, ready for the transportation of the reserves to any portion of the city where their services might be required. Carriages were also at hand for the use of any officer who might be called to a distant portion of the city. The whole Department of Police were in readiness for any service, and the Central Office presented a lively appearance. The reserves were quartered in the trial room.

In the First, Second, and Twenty-seventh Police Precinets, the election passed off very quietly. The only arrest made was that of William Russel, an engineer, of No. 106 Greenwich-st., who was taken into custody curred at 12:20 p. m. He returned to con-sciousness for a few moments, while several of his First Ward, and locked up at the Twenty-seventh Preeinct Station to await examination to-day. Several slight affrays occurred in the First Ward during the afternoon, between the friends of Judge Hogan and E. R. Meade, the opposing candidates for Congressme from the Vth District. About 3 p. m. a fight occurred at Greenwich and Rector sts. between two roughs, who were soon separated. No arrests were made. The police avoided making arrests as much as possible in order to prevent riots, and contented themselves with keeping the turbulent spirits apart. In the First and Second Precincis no arrests were made and no trouble occurred. In the Third Precinct Henry Opp and and Bernard Mc-Entany were arrested for disorderly conduct, and James Powel for intoxication. In the Fitth Precinct Michael Boyd and John Donnely were arrested for solling their votes to Thomas C. Smith. Being taken to the United States Marshal's office, they were discharged. In the Sixth Precinct, at No. 216 Canal-st., Timothy Sheehan was arrested on a charge of using a knife in an assault in a liquor-store. John Saay was arrested for assaulting an offices in Baxter-st., and John Raleigh for interfering when the officer attempted to arrest Shay. At No. 122 Walker-st. Peter Fitzpatrick was arrested for voting illegally, having changed his residence he was registered, and was bailed in since Mary Kennedy, also arrested in Centrest., for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. At the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Precinct Police Stations yesterday there were only very few arrests. Unusual order and quiet prevailed. In the Seveuth Precinct, Samuel Gillespie, Patrick Reilly, and John Coleman were arrested for intoxication. Gillespie was taken to the Essex Market Police Court and, on examination, discharged from custody. In the Thirteenth there were three minor arrests on charges of illegal voting, but as there was no evidence adduced and no regular complaints were entered, the prisoners were 21 years, a jeweler residing at No. 62 Avenue B. was arrested on a charge of filegal voting. After an examination at the Essex Market Court he was held for trial in

default of \$1,000 bail. Two arrests were made in the Nineteenth Precinct up to 4 p. m. David B. Pearce, age 25, a resident of Connecticut, was arrested in the morning on the charge of illegal voting. He represented himself as William Jewell, living on Fifth-ave. When brought before the Police Captain he acknowledged that he had no right to vote. He was held to appear before a magistrate this morning. William N. O'Connell was arrested upon the order of a United States Marshal on the charge of illegal voting. The evidence convinced the Captain that the young man was a resident and had a right to vote. but the Marshal insisted upon taking him before a magistrate. Not finding that official, they freturned to the station and the Marshal wished to withdraw his charge. which the Captain was unable to allow, because they had been to the magistrate, and the young man was held

until morning. John Parkinson of No. 503 First-ave, was arrested by Officer Farley of the Eighteenth Precinct on the charge of inegal voting. Samuel Weston of No. 431 East Seventeenth-st. was arrested by Officer Sherridan of the Eightcenth Precinct for attempting to vote twice at the same place. In the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Twentyeighth Precincts the voting proceeded quietly during the day, and the polls were closed at 4 p. m., after which the counting was begun at once.

BALLOT-BOX OFFENSES.

MISSIONERS.

Commissioner Davenport held his Court in the Federal Building on Chambers-st., and the following-named persons from the III4 Assembly District. charged with attempting to vote without properly registering, were brought before him and discharged: Alexander Plunkett, H. C. Smith, Goo. Orton, Andrew Platz,

F. A. Osten, Pat. McCarty, Geo. E. Wilsen, Daniel Dono-hue. Peter Burke and Daniel Grimes, charged with the same offense, were held for examination. Joseph Kennedy of No. 470 Peari-st. called upon the Commissioner to ascertain if his naturalization papers were correct. He made substantially the following statement: "In 1866 I came to this country, and in 1868

were correct. He made substantially the following statement: "In 1866 I came to this country, and in 1868 my brother handed me my naturalization papers, and asid that he received them from Alderman Patrick Lysaght. I never appeared before any one to get the papers, and never made any oath that I had been in this country long enough to be entitled to them." The papers purport to come from the Supreme Court; they bear its seal, and are signed by Caarles E. Loew as clerk. The substance of Kennedy's statement is indorsed upon his papers. He was told that he had not been legally naturalized.

Deputy Marsbal W. D. Kelly being drunk, was deprived of his badge and commission.

Commissioner Shields was in readiness to give hearings in election cases at the Rapublican Headquarters in East Thirty-third-st, yesterday up to the time of closing the polls, but only one case was brought before him, that of Patrick Finnigan, who was arrested at a polling station in East Twelfth-st, on a charge of voting on false registry. The testimony in the case showed that he registered on Oot. 2s, giving his residence as at No. 41 Third-ave., and four days afterward he removed to rooms in Twelfth-st. When inquiry was made at his former place of residence it was said that he did not live there, and his arrest followed after his voting. He was discharged by the Commissioner.

In the afternoon United States Marshal Fiske received a telegram from the XIII in Assembly District stating that trouble was anticipated and asking for reënforcements for the deputy-marshals on duty at No. 187 Eighthave. Thirteen deputies were immediately sent to that place. Most alli of them soon returned and reported that there had been a false alarm.

At No. 142 Columbia-st., in the Vith Assembly District, a deputy-marshal arrested a man for voting without having properly registered, and the crowd rescued the prisoner. Upon investigation, Marshal Fiske was saffshed that the deputy had exceeded his authority, and the man was not rearrested.

Edward V. Winants of the Is

POLITICAL SURMISES AND WAGERS. CONJECTURES AT TAMMANY HALL AND THE REPUB-LICAN HEADQUARTERS-BETTING AT THE POOL

At Tammany Hall a few persons were congregated, prominent among whom were John Kelly, Col. John R. Fellows and John Morrissey. Mr. Morrissey was of the opinion that Wm. H. Wickham, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, would receive 20,000 majority over both of his opponents, and that Hayes would fall about 10,000 behind him, thus defeating Jones by 10,000. Nothing definite had been heard from the city except that Wickham was poliing the full strength of the Tammany ticket. Hayes, it was known, was being badly cut by the Democratic voters in some districts, but, it was believed, not sufficiently to defeat him. From the State nothing was heard during the afternoon on which to base an estimate. The tragedy in East Thirty-fourthst, was discussed at length, and the blame for the encounter was thrown upon O'Brien.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel there was an utter absence of matters of interest during the afternoon. A few telegrams regarding the election were dispatched dur-

Totals\$310 \$155 \$225 \$150 \$145 Totale \$380 \$185 \$180 \$185 \$185 \$375 Jones \$200 \$150 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$50 \$50 Hayes 190 130 85 90 90 40 45 Totals...\$300 \$280 \$185 \$190 \$190 \$90 \$95

ANXIETY OF BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS. TROUBLE BETWEEN THE RING MANAGERS-BRIT-

TON'S FRIENDS DESPERATE. The election in Kings County passed off quietly compared with former elections. There were a few disturbances but none of importance. Early in the morning a serious controversy between the Democratic Ring managers was threatened. It appears that the Printing Committee of the Democratic General Com-mittee ordered The Brooklyn Eagle job office to print all the tickets which were to be distributed throughout the various wards and county towns. About 30,000 of the tickets so ordered were printed and distributed. Early yesterday morning one of McLaughlin's adherents came to him with a bundle of State tickets, each of which was headed "Samuel J. Tilden." There was nothing on the ticket stating what office Mr. Tilden was running for, the line " For Governor" having been cut off. Mr. McLaughlin was very indignant. He became more so when other messengers came in with defective tickets. He sent for Messrs, Kinsella and Wm. C. Kingsley of The Eagle, but neither gentleman could be found. Then McLaughlin became very angry. He said that The Eagle people couldn't make him said that The Eagle people couldn't make him believe that the mistake was the result of carelessness; on the contrary he inclined to the belief that what had been done was done intentionally. Said Mr. McLaughin very emphatically, "They (The Eagle people) can never wash this thing out with me." Mr. Kinsella was found finally, and then an order for several thousand fresh tickets was given. The affair has caused considerable angry feeling among Brooklyn Democrats.

several thousand fresh tickets was given. He admit has caused considerable angry feeling among Brooklyn Democrats.

All day the Democratic party managers were very anxious concerning the probable result of the election. They were far from being confident of electing their ticket, and when the fact was conveyed to them that Winchester Britton was being "scratched" by Democrats in every ward, they grew more nervous still. The order was then issued from Democratic Ring headquaters to trade any name on the ticket for a vote for Britton. As a consequence, many Republicans in sympathy with the Democratic Ring voted for Britton on the condition that the Democratic who dealt with them should vote for Peter W. Ostrander, Republican nominee for Congress in the Hild District. Notwithstanding all this trading, at 3 o'clock the Democratic leaders began to look upon Mr. Britton's election as hopeless. Mr. Fowler and Gen. Craig thought that he would win, but by a small majority. The general impression among the Democrats seemed to be that Mr. Britton's nomination had jeopardized the success of the local ticket. Every endeavor was made to increase Mr. Britton's vote. Democrats stood at all the polls holding Republican tickets with the name of Winchester Britton substituted in place of Gen. Crooke's, and by this trick many careless Republicans were unknowingly led into voting for Britton.

AN INDIGNANT CITIZEN RISES TO EXPLAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: If the American eagle weeps at an injustice heaped upon an American native born, then she wept to-day. A full-fledged American citizen has been deprived of his frauchise through the pig-headedness of the concoctors of the registry laws, or perhaps by the stupidity of the legal interpretors. I moved my residence between the closing of the registry books and the day of election. The lynx-eyed inspector had been about, and the minute I poked my nose inside the door of the polis, five flagers were pointed at me simultaneously and a chorus of voices shouted, "You can't vote here." Any more than that they did not know or would not tell, and at the Bureau of Elections at the Police Headquarters, a mild mannered man told me it was the fault of the Registry laws, that I and another companion in misery were deprived of our "yested rights." After vainly trying to convince them that I should be allowed to vote for State and County officers, I was forced to take my departure from the trysting-place of the Goddess of Liberty and the American citizen, over which the emblematical bird is supposed to have perched, fearfaily and wonderfully squelched. Not a feather of that glorious bird could be seen about me; they were carefully drawn in, and tomorrow all the cocks in the country may crow without waking the slightest bit of enthusiasm in the breast of at least one ougut-to-be voter. This is the way to crush the manly spirit, the high ambition to vote the straight tick-t or exercise the royal prerogative of scratching; let it go on, and by and by the Registry laws will come to an end and the American cagle will resume his sway.

New York, Nov. 3, 1834.

T. M. ously and a chorus of voices shouted, "You can't vote

THE ATTACK ON ANTHONY J. COMSTOCK

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Anthony J. Comstock, whose attempted assassination described in your columns this morning, has caused a great sensation in this community, de-serves the love and gratitude of every chilzen of this State. For several years be has devoted all his energy, and he has a good deal of energy, to the work of sup and he has a good deal of energy, to the work of suppressing obscene publications, and abolishing the trade in the vilest temptations to low vice. Often threatened with death by the desperate men whose hellish trade he has broken up, he has unfinchinly persisted, regardless of his own safety, until he has destroyed hundreds of thousands of books and plates. With singular delicacy of sentiment and fidelity to his convictions, he has steadily refused to appropriate to his own advantage the proportion awarded to him by the law of fines paid on conviction, and has scrupulously given the amount in charity. This he has done, although his pecuniary circumstances would have justified, nay, required, his acceptance of the simas allowed by law.

Now that he has been brought to the verge of martyrdom, and must long be a sufferer from those terrible wounds of which he will always bear visible scars, shall he not be sustained by the hearty sympathy of the metropolis contribute freely to the now depleted treasury of the Society for the Suppression of Vice 1 There is no higher nor holier work; none of which the fruits are more limited and more palpable.

Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1874.

Homen B, Brragge.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION. THE CALENDAR CLEARED—SUSPENSION OF A MINISTER PENDING A CRIMINAL TRIAL-THE CLOSING SER-

VICES. The attendance of deputies at the General Episcopal Convention yesterday morning was very small, and with a few exceptions was confined to the clergy. At the beginning of the morning session there were not representatives enough present to open the business, and nearly half an hour was lost. The day was principally occupied in clearing the calendar of the unfinished business. A Joint Committee of Conference was asked for by the House of Bishops on the question of suspending a minister pending a trial for crime or immorality; but it was finally agreed that it would be unjust to punish before trial, and the inhibition was removed. The dioceses were allowed to select their own Standing Committees, and the final closing services were held in Calvary Church.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

An attempt was made to amend the Bisnop's message on church music; but after a short debate the amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 27, and the message was concurred in. The question of the means to be used for settling troubles between ministers and their congregations, as reported by the Committee on Canons, excited a long debate, and several amendments were offered, among which was one proposed by the Rev. Dr. Adams to revive the canon of 1832 on the subject. The Rev. Dr. Hopkins thought the canon as it stood was unfair to the clergy, as they had to lose all in the event of defeat, while the laity risked little. The Rev. Dr. Rogers of Texas cited an instance where a clergyman had been driven insane by the persecution of a few members of his congregation. After two attempts to lay the whole matter on the table, on account of the isteness of the session and the slim attendance, the question was postponed until the next General Convention, on the motion of the Ray. Dr. Burgess. The Rev. Dr. Jennings of Missouri offered a resolution positively defining that any ceremony used in the Holy Communion implying the presence of the Savier in the elements was foreign to the Church, but subsequently withdrew the resolution on the ground that the General Convention had already significantly expressed itself. The Committee on Canons was discharged from further consideration of the subject of Provincial Synods. Tae report requring official documents to be forwarded from the Diocesan Conventions to the General Convention on or before the first Monday of the session, was adopted. The report on divorce excited some debate, but was finally referred to the next General Convention for further action, leaving the canon as it originally stood. A resolution requesting the House of Bishops to define what postures should or should not be used during the celebration of the Holy Communion, was laid over. A joint commission, to ousist of three bishops, three presbyters, and three laymen for the purpose of establishing Synods or the ecclesiastical union of separate dioceses in the same State, was authorized, with instructions to report at the next General Convention, the best means for attaining that object. The canon relating to the abandonment by a bishop of the communion of the Church caused some debate on the action of Bishop Cummins, but was finally adopted, as were also the concurrent sections relating to presbyters and iministers. The Committee on Canons was after some debate discharged from the further consideration of the canon on desconesses, as it had been referred to a special commission. The message of the House of Bishops on the duty of clergymen in requiring parents and godparents to promote family worship and godly life in families, rebuking vicious and cruel amusements, &c., was then taken up, and laid on the table. The Committee on Canons was discharged from the further consideration of the canon on ministers officiating within the cures of others.

The President announced as the Joint Commission on Provincial Synods the Rev. Dr. P. K. Cady of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Kidney of Minnesota, the Rev. Dr. Paret of Central Pennsylvania, James Forsyth of Troy, Henry Meigs of Bergen Point, N. J., and T. P. Redfield of Montpeller, Vt. The Bishops refused to concur for want of time. The question of fixing the composition of Standing Committees of dioceses by a general law, required an equal number of clerical and lay members, was next taken up, discussed and laid on the table. The report of the Committee on Canons, relative to the examination of Bishops-elect and recommending the appointment of a commission to inquire into the matter, was on motion laid on the table. The question of the House of Bishops meeting during the recess, upon the call of 12 members. for the transaction of emergent business, was adopted. The Committee on Canons was discharged from the further consideration of the question on the standing of Missionary Bishops in the House of Bishops. A commission to correct the Prayer-Book in Italian was ap-pointed as follows: The Rev. Dr. Nevins, the Rev. C.

vention, one informing the house of Departes that the House of Bishops approved of the appointment of a committee to report whether or not it would be advisable to choose a commission for the revision of the Constitution of the General Convention. The last message was not concurred in by a vote of 45 Yeas to 48 Nays. The business being concluded, the President delivered his closing address, which was ordered to be printed in

the journal.
The House of Bishops, shortly before the close of the The House of Bishops, shortly before the close of the Convention, desired a committee of conference on the subject of inhibiting a minister from performing the duties of his office while under charges for crime or lumoral conduct, and the tollowing were chosen as the said Joint Committee: The Bishops of North Carolina and Ohio, the Rev. Drs. Hall and Watson, Judge Oits, and Hill Burgwin. The result of the conference was that the Bishops agreed to abandon the right to suspend the accused clergyman, and agreed to the measure as adopted by the House of Deputies.

The business session of the Convention was then closed, and the deputies with their families and friends assembled last evening in Caivary Church, at Fourthave, and Twenty-first-st., to hear the pastoral letter of the Presiding Bishop, and to take part in the closing devotional services of the General Convention.

THE PASTORAL ADDRESS. DELIVERED BY THE RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER,

BISHOP OF NEW-YORK-FAITH, OBEDIENCE, AND LOVE.

BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY: within the three years which have clapsed since the Bishops of the Church addressed you by Pastoral Letter, not a few of our number have been released from their earthly ministries. The late Bishops of Ohio, of Massachusetts, and of Illinois no longer assist in our counsels, which they were wont largely to influence. The late Bishop of Indiana, after years of suffering and weary sickness, has found rest; while the brother of Iowa was taken suddenly away by casualty in the midst of labors. The blind Bishop of South Carolina has passed, we humbly trust, from darkness into light; and Armitage, almost the Benjamin of our House, fell sweetly on sleep while it was yet day. Our Missionary Episcopate has lost in Bishop Randall one whose career was marked by energy and self-devotion. Africa has laid beneath the sod her Missionary Bishoup Auer, just as he sought to set the battle in array ; while we hear in the midst of our deliberations that the veteran Payne, who preceded him, has found his grave in Virginia

who preceded him, has found his grave in Virginia beside the tomb of his fathers. Most suggestive is this roll-call of departed brethren, so various in gifts and age, in the work given them while they lived and the manner of the death appointed them to die. Very fragrant is the memory of their Christian virtues, and well assured our hope that, in the day which shall try every man's work of what sort it is, they shall find mercy and the reward of grace.

The reports which have come before us afford gratifying evidence of even and steady progress throughout the whole Caurch. Besides the mere increase of numbers, there is expansion and growth in the agencies designed to seek Christ's sheep, and to keep them from harm. New dioceses have been erected, additional missionary Bishops have been appointed, Christian schools are established. To-day, more than ever in this Chorch, men and women are rendering to God their personal service—not merely sending others, but going themselves to seek the lost, to instruct the young, and to nurse the sick. We desire in this piace to express our sense of the exceeding value of the "woman's work" that has been done in the Church, and to encourage its

and sanctifies the Church, and let us pray that our Churches at home and abroad, walking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of that flely One, may be edified and multiplied.

Besides this external growth of the Church, we have reason to believe that there is a higher sense among many of our people of the saintlines of their Christian calling, and a yearning after a more complete conformity to the likeness of the Pure and Holy One. We note with much satisfaction the wide circulation of books by living witers which treat of the life of God in the sonl of mas, and the large demand for the well-worn manuals of devotion which have come down to us from our Anglican doctors. We may not forget that there is danger in the very restlessness of our religious activities, without these correctives of quiet medication, and personal communion with the Father of all spirits.

In contrast with these encouragements stands out the fact that the supply of candidates for Holy Orders is now inadequate to meet the demand created by the organization of new congregations. And, more than this, but a small proportion of those who are admitted candidates are self-supporting. We cutreat you to ponder well these prexions statements. The priest's office is not coveted by the many; nay, it is avoided by too many of the ingennous and favored youth of the country, whose parents are able to give them an unrestricted choice of profession.

The passion of the age in which we live is Freedom.

candidates are self-supporting. We entreat you to pouder well these pregonal statements. The press's office
is not coveted by the many; nay, it is avoided by too
many of the ingennous and favored youth of the country, whose parents are able to give them an unrestricted
choice of profession.

The passion of the age in which we live is Freedom.
Its favorite watchword is Liberty. Noble words
are these, if we use them in toeler true significance. We purpose in this pastoral to admonish you
of the glorious liberty which ye have as covennated,
children of God, and to exhort you that ye had fee,
indeed, free to believe all that is rive and ching that
is faise, free to love all that is love, and nothing that
is evil, free to do all that is rivel, and nothing that
is evil, free to over all that is love, and nothing that
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wrong, free to cover all that is love and nothing that
the true meaning of the Caristian Faith, and the intertrue meaning of the Caristian Faith, and the interspeak in three several instances:

1. The Paith you profess:

2. The Obedience you render, and
3. The Love which should animate your service.

1. The Liberty of Caristian Faith,—Have faith in God
is the first precept of our holy religion. Confide in Him
personally, the wise and gractous Oac, as implicitly as a
child beheves in his father. Believe His every spoken
word. His instruction, His warning, and His prominifor without such faith it is impossible to plor and
yother than the prominity of the constance of the proword His merce and the constance of the proword His merce and the p

2. The Liberty of Christian Discipline,-Almighty God

2. The Liberty of Christian Discipline.—Almighty God has been picased to give us, not only Faith, but a discipline as well. Ye are free, and yet the Lord's freedmen. Admitted to the General Assembly and Church of the first born. Ye are set in autoprity and under authority, set to rule over those whous God has confided to you, and admonished in turn to obey them that are over you in the Lord, and to submit yourselves to their just authority.

and admonished in turn to obey them that are over you in the Lord, and to submit yearselves to their just authority.

The Divine Master is considerate of our self-respect. He calls us, not servants, but friends. He, and His Church, following his directions, have no secrets to hide from obedient and humble minds; no arbitrary releas, no minute prescriptions to bind upon the faithful. What shall we say to these things? Shall we, because we are friends, cease to be duttuil Shall we, because we are friends, cease to be duttuil Shall we, because we are friends, cease to be duttuil Shall we, because we are friends, cease to be duttuil Shall we, because we are friends, cease to be duttuil for the properties of the throne of grace obliges us to profounder reverence, so the large freedom we enjoy in all the details of life and duty furnishes the highest argument for circumspection and self-control. Our clergy have large liberty; shall they abuse the gentleness of Carist and the pattence of their mother by pressing their own fanctes and self-conceits to the utmost verge of canonical endurance! Shall they usurp the functions of the body that commissions them, and seek to make that Church more Evangelical or more Catholic than her own formularies and Ritual affect to be! When men asked John Baptist, Who art thou? he answered, in effect, that he was nobody; a voice in the wilderness, the mere breath of a divine utterance. How glorious is the liberty, how high the privilege, of the cirgy, to refrain from all self-assertion, to utter that only which God and His Church put into their moutiss, and to afford the most signal example of that obedience of faith which obeys law because it is the law.

3. We would admonish you of the precious Liberty of Love. We are not under the rele, This do, or thou shall die, but Love is the fulfilling of the law. We are free to love God with all our hearts, and the more we love Him liberty of the labelity, civil and criminal, of the above-named of the labelity, civil and criminal, of the above-n

2. We would admonish you of the precious Liberty of Love. We are not under the rade, This do, or thou shalt die, but Love is the fulfilling of the law. We are free to love God with all our hearts, and the more we love Him the more Glorious is our Liberty. The Christian soul is sensitive to the love of God and loves all things in Him and for His sake. It loves even the dumb creatures He has made, because He condescends to be the God of the sparrow, ancidered the very cattle that were in Nimeven. Gentleness to the animals who serve us, protection to the dependent flock which typifles the chosen people of the Lord, pity for the callow broad in the fragile nest, are lessons which men of love are not ashamed to impress upon themselves and upon their children. Let us love the Church and lavish on it the very best we have. Men may ask in scorn, what is thy beloved more than another beloved I but we know Christ loved the Church and gave Himself for it, and that she is His bride and the mother of His children. "Christ has founded His Church upon love." Thus wrote one of our Bishops in a day of strife and discord. "It is the highest of Christian graces. Now abideth Faith, Hope and Charity. Charity! not mere almsglving, which is only one of its manifestations, but Love-Christian Love. "A new commandment give I unto you, that we love one another. And this is truly not only the new commandment, but the summary of all the commandments. "The whole Gospel is redolent with it, with a broad, comprehensive, all-embracing love, appointed, like Aaron's rod, to swallow up all the other Christian graces, and to manifest the spiritual glory of God in Christ. A Church without Faith, or a Church of Christ without Hope! But Love is a higher grace than etither Faith or Hope, and dis absence from the body."

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO THE TRIBUNE.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO THE TRIBUNE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: It is due to you to say that your careful and well-digested reports of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose sessions are so soon to close, have given universal satisfaction. While some of the papers have made mistakes, your reporters seem to have breathed the atmosphere of the Conven tion, as well as to have acted as mere witnesses of what has been done. Delicate perception of points in debate is quite as important in order that such debate should be fairly stated, as accuracy relative to facts. You seem

A DEPUTY OF THE CONVENTION. New-York, Nov. 3, 1874.

SPEAKER BLAINE ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

HE CHARGES THAT THE DECLARATIONS DURING THE GREELEY CAMPAIGN ARE NOT ACCEPTED AS UTTERANCES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Boston, Nov. 3.-In a speech at Woburn

ast evening, Speaker Blaine answered the criticism of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, and other papers, that he had forgotten the Democratic National Convention of 1872. in saying that the Democracy had never fairly and fully pledged themselves in an authoritative manner to abide in good faith by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. He declares that no one in the country now accepted the declaration of the Democratic party in the Greeley campaign as any authoritative exposition of the creed and principles of the party; the leaders of the party had practically forsworn the promises of that

party had practically forsworn the promises of that year, many of them regarding the whole thing as a huge jeke; others denouncing it as a "confidence game" in pointies, in which the Greeley party was allowed to piedge the Democracy to any ereed which was regarded as necessary to success. He had therefore felt justified in not accepting the Democratic declarations of 1872 as an authoritative exposition of Democratic faith, and the more especially so since the widely-heralded pedantic and pretentious platform of the New-York Democracy for the current year significantly omitted all reference to the Constitutional Amendments.

NAVAL ORDERS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- Lieut.-Commander S. L.

Wison is ordered to the receiving sin p independence at Mare Island Navy Yard; Licut. Samuel W. Very to the Boston Navy-Yard; Passed Assistant Engeneer Educated Olson to apecial duty at Hartford, Conn.: Carpenter William F. Laighton to the receiving saip Ohio at Boston, Mass: Licut.-Commander Charles H. Davis is detached from the Penacola and ordered to proceed home; Licut. Robert E. Imper from the receiving ship interpendence and ordered to increase the processing the interpendence and ordered to the Passacola.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CONVICTION OF LEPINE. MEETING AT QUEBEC TO PROTEST AGAINST THE EX-ECUTION OF THE DEATH SENTENCE-RESOLU-

TIONS ADOPTED. QUEBEC, Nov. 3 .- At a meeting held last night to take into consideration the verdict of the jury-in the case of the Queen against Lepine, the following resolutions were passed, having been moved by the Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau and seconded by the Hon. Joseph

Cauchon:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the meeting, it is clearly established that on the investigation upon the North-West affair, held before a Committee of the House of Commons at the last session of the Parliament of Canada, a full and complete annesty was promised to all those implicated in the troubles of 1899-70, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen and in the name of the tuen Government of Canada; that that Government, in not carrying out their obligation, failed to discharge their duty and gravely compromised the good name of Canada; and that the Federal Government be solicited to secure to the parties implicated in the North-West troubles of 1869-79 the amnesty and full pardon promised them.

It was also resolved that a petition signed by the

It was also resolved that a petition signed by the citizens of Quebec be presented to the Governor-General praying for the pardon of Ambrose Lepine. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Rheaume, and attended by about 2,000 persons. Several addresses were made, and among the speakers were the following members of Parliament: Mossrs. Pelletier, Frechette, Taschereau. and Caron. The last named, in the course of his speech, said that he regretted the death of Scott as much as any one, but he could not give to that death the name of murder, nor term Lepine or Riel murderers. He could not condemn these brave men, who, believing they had homes, rights and libertles to defend, had stood up in their defense, and for their own constitutional rights They were overridden as never people were before; but they had recoiled from the attempt upon their nationality and other privileges, and the French Canadians of Quebec should be proud of the high-spirited brethren they had to boast of in that bleak north-western Province. Unaumity of decision would not only save Lepine, which was the immediate object of the meeting, but save Riel, the outlawed patriot of Manitoba, and all who were concerned with him in the brief struggle for the maintenance of constituted rights

WHEAT CROP IN ENGLAND.

INJURIOUS EFFECT OF THE DAMP ATMOSPHERE.

LONDON, Tuesday Nov. 3, 1874. The Mark Lane Express of this week says: "The wheat trade is again getting in a fix. The damp atmosphere is probably the cause. Occasionally there has been a shilling rise, but more markets show an equal decline. Wheat tremains the worst paid grain growt this season.",

PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1874. It is stated that the Public Prosecutor will institute proceedings against the Nordaestache Allgemeine Zeitung and Germania for prematurely publishing the indictment of Kulimann. It is also said that the for mer will be further proceeded against for publishing the correspondence between Herr von Billow and Count

von Arnim. THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS DECIDES THAT GENS. HOWARD AND BALLOCH ARE CIVILLY LIABLE

FOR MONEYS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- From 1867 to 1870 Gen. O. O. Howard invested over \$300,000 in Government bonds, and used the interest received from such bonds in the payment of bona fide claims in order to make up the dencit in public funds caused by the payment of fraudulent claims. On the 9th of October, 1871. the Secretary of War made the following indorsement upon the letter of Gen. Howard to the Secretary of the Treasury, which letter was referred by him to the Secretary of War:

In my opinion there is not the slightest doubt as to the impropriety of any disbursing officer investing the money of the United States and afterward using the interest for any purpose whatever, except such use is sanctioned by an express statute.

of the liability, civil and criminal, of the above-named officers, growing out of the transactions mentioned.

I have, says Attorney-General Williams, already inti-I have, says Attorney-General Williams, already intimated that, in my view, these officers, by investing the public funds intrusted to them in the financer stated, rendered themselves liable to severe penalties and to be eriminally prosecuted therefor; but I think that any criminal prosecution against them or either of them, on account of such disposition of those fends, would now be barred by the limitations imposed by the statutes. They still remain civilly liable, however, for so much of the public money received by them as has not been lawfully accounted for, whether it consists of funds drawn on the aforesaid checks and certificates, or interest and premiums derived from the investment of the funds, and suits may now be commenced against them to recover the same. Whatever money may be thus recovered should be turned into the Treasury in the same, manner as is money recovered from delinquent officers in other cases.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.

Charles William Francis Bury, fourth Earl of Charleville, died yesterday at the residence of William Butler Duncan, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, after a distressing illness. The deceased nobleman was born in 1852, and hence was only in his twenty-second year. He was a man of prepossessing exterior, and courtly in his manners, and had the faculty of endearing himself to all his friends. He was educated at Eton, and passed for a direct commission in the household brigade in 1859, and in this year also succeeded his father to the title of Earl; thus becoming proprietor of one of the finest and oldest titles in Ireland. As he had been ill for over the past eighteen mouths, his death, although occurring as it did in a strange country, was not entirely unexpected.

Early last Spring the young Earl was in a precarlous condition, and his physician recommended a sea voyage. Accordingly he set sail in the British yacht Marcia, which had been transferred to him, and made au extended cruise in the Mediterranean. After cruising in those waters for some time, he set sail for New-York, and arrived here the last of August of the present year. Exclusively of the regular crew attached to the yacht, the only passenger beside himself was his aunt, Mrs. Bury, who is at present residing at Mr. Duncau's Summer house on Staten Island. After arriving at this city the yacht made a short trip up the Rudson River, proceeding as far as Newburgh, and returned. After this short trip he found awaiting him on his return his physician, Dr. William Day Lowell of London, for whom he had previously telegraphed. The physician immediately advised him to leave his yacht and seek quarters in the interior. It was about this time that Mr. Duncan, becoming aware of his precarious illness, tendered him the nospitalities of a Summer residence at Castle Heights. Tompkinsville. He was soon so reduced physically that it was impossible for him even to leave his own apartments. His disease was hereditary consumption, and he died in his chair at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Having no immediate relatives, the title and estates revert to his uncie, the Hon. Col. Bury. The body of the Earl will be sent to England in an hermetleally scaled casket on Saturday.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3 .- A heavy fog hung over Lake Erie on Monday night, which continued quite thick to-day. The propeller New-York with a tow of five barges is ashore at Point Albino; the bark S. S. Osborn, bound down, laden with iron ore, is ashere at Gravelly Bay ; the schooner John Weber, grain laden Buffalo, is ashore at the same place ; the schooner Twin Sisters is reported ashore at Tecums Reof near the mouth of Grand River; two vessels whose mames are unknown are ashere at the same place; the schooner Uncle Tom is ashere on Beach lack; the ship-yard tug Gibney is ashere at Rose Reef, Windmill Point. A number of tugs have gone to

res Espeia Peges